JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1814.

BATAVIA.

We sincerely rejoice in having to communicate to our Readers Intelligence the most important and the most pleasing ever recorded in the columns of the Java Gazette.—Our anxiety to announce it as speedily as possible induces us to postpone any comments to a future occasion—but meanwhile we cannot refrain from congratulating our Friends, and the European Community of this Island in general, on the glorious events related below, which undoubtedly are the immediate fore-runners of returning Peace and Prosperity to the Civilized World.

The ship Union, Captain Hicks, from the Persian Gulph and Point de Galle, has brought a series of Bombay Couriers, from which the following is extracted.

Bombay Courier, March 19, 1814.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

The Vestal Cruizer, Captain Phillips, has just arrived from Bussora, left it on the 1st of this Month, and brings intelligence from Constantinople as late as the 29th of November, and we understand English papers and Frankfort Journals to a late date have been received.

The Combined Armies of Russia, Austria and Prussia brought the main body of the French, commanded by Buonaparte in [illegible] general engagement near Leipsic on the [illegible] of October. The contest was [illegible] when the French were completely routed, losing in killed, wounded, and prisoners 45,000 men, [illegible] great quantity of Stores and [illegible] immediately after the action [illegible] and carried the town of Leipsic, in which they took 15,000 more sick and wounded French, and also the King and Queen of [illegible] the engagement of the [illegible] Bavarian and Polish Troops came over from the French, and joined the Allies against them. In a few days afterwards, Bavaria, Saxony, Poland and Wirtemberg left Buonaparte and came and declared for the Allies.

Immediately after the taking of Leipsic, Buonaparte was obliged to retreat by the way of Mayence, but he was so closely pursued that he was obliged to blow up 600 of his Ammunition Waggons, and he daily lost from 3 to 4,000 prisoners; he lost also his favorite General Poniatowski, who had but a few days before his death, been created a Marshall.

The pursuit was continued as far as Hannau near Frankfort, when the enemy was again brought to a very severe contest, on the 29th October; they fought for three successive days, when the Allies proved again completely victorious, and the loss of the French including prisoners from the 16th to the 31st, amounted to 150,000 men. Buonaparte went off immediately after the battle of Hannau to Paris, where he ordered a Levy of 300,000, all persons to be taken between the ages of 18 and 60. In the mean time Dresden was so completely surrounded by different detachments of the Allied Army, that the garrison was obliged to surrender, the Governor Marshall St. Cyr, 30 Generals and about 40,000 men carrying Arms, were made prisoners of war. The two Emperors and the King of Prussia took up their Head-quarters at Franckfort, about the 2d or 3d of December and were issuing their Proclamations &c. through the means of the Franckfort Press.

A letter from that place dated the 6th of December, states, that they were in daily expectation of hearing of General Diroux being defeated at Hamburgh, Bernadotte having marched against him with a considerably superior force. Whilst the Allies were thus successful in the North of Europe we were equally so in the South of France.—The important Fortress of Pampeluna in Spain, having on the same day that Buonaparte was defeated at Hunnau, surrendered to Don Carlos Despanne, who had some time before been appointed by Lord Wellington, to Command the blockading force. The Garrison were all made prisoners of war.

After the fall of Pampeluna, Lord Wellingon proceeded against a very strong position of the French on the sea coast, and near St. Jean de Lux; he attacked the place on the 10th of October, and after a severe contest he drove them out of it, taking 1500 prisoners and 50 pieces of Cannon; they were pursued all the 11th, on the night of which they again retired and entered [illegible] entrenched Camp in front of Bayonne; [illegible] place had been fortified for many months and appears to have been very strong. Our loss in taking it was very severe, being in killed, wounded and missing 259 Officers and 2516 Rank and File. Shortly after this it appears that Lord Wellington entered France to the eastward of Bayonne, and by the latest accounts from his army he was at Oleron, where a great number of French peasants had flocked to him for protection; he had issued an order to his troops to prepare to winter in [illegible].

[illegible] Hope had succeeded Sir Thomas Graham as second in command under Marshall Wellington.

HOLLAND HAD DECLARED HER [illegible]NDENCE. The Prince of Orange had been invited over and landed [illegible] at Schilling amidst the [illegible] of the people, and all the [illegible] in the Texel hoisted the Orange Flag upon his arrival; he was accompanied from England by Sir Thomas Graham in command of a body of troopss and a large supply of arms was brought over by the same opportunity for the use of the forces to be raised in Holland.

Ambeer had been taken by assault by a detachment of General Bulow's troops; the Russian General Bechendorf was at Amsterdam, and in December last the whole of the French Authorities had quitted Holland.

Denmark had joined the Allies with 30,000 men; and also Switzerland had declared for them. Hanover has been taken possession of by the Russian General in the name of Great Britain, and Italy is almost entirely in possession of the Allies.

The main body of the Allied Army crossed the Rhine at Basle on the 21st of December; and it appears by a letter dated [illegible] of January from Constantinople that [illegible] had been agreed upon by the Allies [illegible] for a Peace, [illegible] insisted was to be the former balance of Europe; France to have the Rhine & the Pyrennees as its limits, Germany, [illegible] Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland [illegible] Hanseatic Towns to be restored [illegible] former independence, without which [illegible] would not consent to lay down their arms.

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BATAVIA

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